NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871.

Vol. XXXI....No. 9,581.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—SHALL THERE BE MORE SHOUDY
COLLECTORS?—THE NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GO INTO EFFECT ON THE FIRST
OF JANUARY.

WASHINGTON, TRESLOY, Dec. 19, 1811.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871. I convened a Commission of eminent gentlemen to devise rules and regulations for the purpose of reforming the civil service. Their labors report, together with the rules which they recommend for my action. These rules have been adopted, and will go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1872. Under the law referred to, as I interit, the authority is already invested in the Executive to enforce these regulations, with full power to al. idge, alter, or amend them at his option, changes may be deemed advisable. These ther with the report of the Commissionsubmitted for your careful consideration as to whether further legislation may be necessary in order to carry out an effective and beneficial civil referms. If left to me, without further ac-Congress, the rules prescribed by the Comn, under the reservation already mentioned, will be faithfully executed; but they are not binding on my successors without further legislation.

Being desirous of bringing this subject to the attention of Concress before the holiday recess, I have not time to sufficiently examine the accompa- ,ing report to enable me to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a pelicylong needed. I ask for all the strength which Congress me give me to enable me to carry out the reforms in sted, to take effect, as before stated, on 1872. The lawt which provides for the dd positions in the public service, which s them from receiving extra compensation ceive a fair compensation for extra service rendered by them in the performance of this duty.

Executive Manufact Dec. 19, 1871. U. S. GRANT.

THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION SEN-ATOES PERCHATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Everybody in W. hineb a is in the dark, to-right, his message he has sort in this report, is intended by him to be construed as a repudiation of the course of his so-called friends in the 'senate during the post |

the policy of the various Administrations in the earlier history of the Government, with regard to appointments made from time to time to correct evils, and then pass to a description of the present condition of the Civil Service, setting forth in detail the serious and threatening evils the Administration as party prizes, and answering vari-They say that if by examination for admission to the Civil Service nothing were understood but a test of mere literary proficiency, it might be reasonably opposed as

is equal, it will select the candidate for its service who is the better educated, is the country which directle and prostically encourages intelligence and morality. It is vice might not have passed a certain literary examina-tion, who has now required of young men entering the ; but it is equally true that the older men could have passed the examination, had it been frequired, and the proof is and far. These who are content to demand Civil Service storm, by who appear every practical attempt to produce it, and be suspected of having little real hostices to the system which they deere. Fortunies y, however, public attention was never more resolutive turned to a subject, and there was never a more favorable moment to be an the Reform. The party tensor of the last few years are gradually described an experience of fundamental of the country are new those of the Administration from a contract of the accountry are new those of the Administration. will deduce the the peritors questions of fundire remains the control of the country are new thore of the Administration. He as yell deficiency of the administration for the strict arrival reflecting of the administration of the strict arrival reflecting will now be the chief demant of every party. But nowhere can that purpose be shown so plearly in the reformation of the Civil Service, to as the second integrity, efficiency, and economy.

After quenty from a recent steach of Mr. Gladstone, to now that a Smilar reform has been made and has two reformed as Kontagod, the Country stories. Aftergoes a from a recent speech of Mr. Gladstone, to-now the restand, the Commissioners continues to successful at Foreign the Commissioners continues we we propose also, that in this country the piaces in the public service shall be restricted to those who are found to be fasted for them, and if any one is disposed to think that an abuse of 60 years is a law of the republican system, a little reflection will show him his error. If he behaves a raisotra to be impossible, he merely shows that he is the victim of the abuse, and forgets that in America every reform is possible. The enforcement of the rules that we salural to approval depends, of course, upon the pleasure of the President; yet, should they receive the autoin of Congress in the form of law, their enforcement would become, until respected, not only the bleasars, but the duty of the rules now submitted, or to any scheme, will more another promote that purity and efficiency of Civil setting the country most carnetly desires. If that saction by the President could not find his successor; that saction by the President could not find his successor; thut, unless we are wholly mistaken, the reform would so windicate itself to the good cose of the country that the people then selves would relect any purity and any candidate that proposed to relapse into the present practice. The improvement of the Civil Service is emphatically the people's cause, the people's reform, and the Administration which vicorously begins it will acquire a glory only less than that of the Salvation of a free Union.

GEO. WW. CCRTIS, JOSEPH MEDILL, E. B. ELLEOTT, DAVID C. CGX.

The following are the rules submitted by the Commis-

The following are the rules submitted by the Commissioners:

1. No person shall be admitted to any position in the Ciril Service with the appendix-ord of the President, we the Heads of the Departments who is not a chimn of the United to the Heads of the Departments who is not a chimn of the United Service, who shall not be president is regard to dearly the shall not have passed a satisfact channing, health, and sgr, reading and writing the backins incapate.

2. An Advisory Board of satisfacts persons, to be employed by the President, under the highs section of the Act of March 3 [197], emitted, "An Act making appendix for small persons, to be smootered by the President, and the shall yet reading June 28, [272], and for other persons," shall, so its as practicable, group in positions in each branch of the Civil Service according to the character of the outling to be performed, and shall grade along supply from the lowest to the behavior, for the purpose of promotion which the group. Admission to the Civil Service shall always be to the continuous of the continuous cannot be granted as granted as granted as granted as provided for the lowest grade and passed of the granted shall be determined as provided for the lowest grade. As vessely compared to the continuous of the Civil Service shall always be to the continuous continuous continuous cannot be granted as all the life, after our public notice, from all applicants who shall present themselves, and passed a public competitive remainstance for the duties of the office and special questioned and the continuous collections are strictly. The Board computing same constitute of the duties of the office and service of the Advisor examination beginning and the highest and shall then contribute of the duties of the amount of the proposal provider of the Advisor excellence as provide to the numeral string of the proposal provider of the Advisor excellence as provider on the examination beginning with the highest, and shall then contribute of the numeral string of the pro

head of such list not exceeding three, and from the names thus certi-WASHINGTON.

ANXIETY CONCERNING OUR RELATIONS WITH YORK BANK FAILURES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE)
WASHINGTON, Torosday, Doc. Pt. 1871. in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and con

the House last Spring, and is now waiting action in the S mate. This bill exempted from the benefits of amnesty memory of congress in red, and army and may officers who went into the Rebellien, and members of concentions who voted for erdinances of secosion. These classes do not, it is supposed, enternee more than 1,550 persons to the Countities, when they come to not upon the success, decide to go no further than the bill new resulting in the Senate they will make no report; but if they take this centre, an effort will be made, soon after the reconstructions of the property of the senate of the constructions.

day introduced a bill to prevent "straw bids" for carryposals are then invited, but often the straw bidding is continued indefinitely, the old contractor, of course, reaping the benefit. It is thought that Mr. Farnsworth's bill will stop the evil.

The Committee on Elections, this morning, considered the contested election case of McKenzie agt. Braxton from Virginia, and unanimously decided that Eraxton, the sitting momber, was entitled to continue in his sent. The grounds of contest by McKenzle were that some of the poll-books had not been properly signed, and that on many ballots Braxion's initials had been incorrectly riven. The Committee decided the first objection to be merely technical, without evidence of fraud, and also that it was the manifest intention of the electors to vote for Braxion when they placed his name on their ballots, and that the mistake of an initial was not sufficient ground to throw out the boilots.

Edward Powers, a civil engineer of Chicago, Ill., has retitioned Congress for all to each be in the control of the c The grounds of contest by McKenzie were that some of

petitioned Congress for aid to enable him to test his method for the artificial production of rain. He wants to be furnished with 300 cannon of not less than 24-pounds caliber each, and 39,000 pounds of powder to fire in them, caliber each, and 39,000 pounds of powder to fire in them, together with an electrical battery and other appliances, to enable him to discharge all the pieces simultaneously. In support of his theory that rain can be produced by the firing of artillery, he gives a long list of battles, including nearly every important engagement during the Rebellion, each of which was followed, he alleges, by a heavy rain-storm. He also eites instances in the Mexican war, and in wars in Europe, when battles have been followed by rain, and urges that it is a matter of such scientific importance to determine if heavy cannonading will cause showers, that the Government ought to provide the incans for conducting the experiments necessary to determine the question.

In the U. B. Court of Claims, to-day, a little episode occurred which drew out an opinion from Chief-Justice

occurred which drew out an opinion from Chief-Justice Drake, which will be of some interest to the legal pro fession. The claim of John H. Burrell was to come up in the Court to-day on a motion for a new trial. Wm. Penn Clark, when the case was called, arose and stated that, on account of an event which had occurred, he could not go on with the case. It subscaucatly became known that the event aliuded to was the employment of Judge Casev by Borrell as an additional attorney in his case, the Judge making a statement to this effect, defending his position in the premises. Judge Drake settled the contraversy on the spot, by ordering the case to go over, stating that the Court must decline to hear a cuse where there was want of harmony among counsel on same side; and that, unless unity existed among them, a proper presentation of the arguments could not be had. in the Court to-day on a motion for a new trial. Wm

The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day announced to the Bar that the opinions in the legal-tender cases will be read at an early day after the recess, and that the delivery of these opinions had

been postponed at the request of the uninerity.

The bill introduced by Representative Lynch of Maine

the bill introduced by Representative Lynch of Maine, yesterday, imposing tunnage duties, provides in the first section for a tunnage duty on all vessels entering from foreign countries of 30 cents per tun; and in the second section, for the payment of \$4\$ per tun per year to American vessels engaged in foreign trade. Tad bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To-day the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against F. A. Marden, charging him with embezzling \$12,000 of the lawful money of the United States, and against Seth Johnson, charged with embezzling \$10,000.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition in the Senate, to-day, from Richard H. Garrett of Carolina County, Va., asking compensation to the amount of \$2,824 for his barn, destroyed by Col. Baker, to effect the capture of John Wilkes Booth and D. C. Harold, in 1865. Booth and Harold, it will be remembered, were concealed in Gurrett's barn, and it was destroyed by fire in order to get them.

It has been discovered, by a member of the House whose frank was recently forged, that there is no law which publishes the offense. The fact having been brought to the attention of senator Ramsey, that gentleman will move an amendment to the Postal bill, making the forgery of the frank of a member of Congress a miademennor, to be puished by a fine of \$500.

A delegation of Cuban ladies from New-York, Mrs. Anna B. de Mora, Mrs. de Agramente, Mrs. Quesada, and Mrs. Emilia C. de Villaverde, Secretary of the League of the Daughters of Cuban, called on the President, to-day, with reference to Cuban affairs. They will call again to morrow, by appointment.

A BANK FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 .- The Fourth National Bank, in Arch-st., below Eighth, has been thrown out by the joint action of the bank examiners and the

Clearing House. Henry Perkins has been appointed Re-

ceiver. The deposits amount to between \$500,000 and \$600,000, which, it is believed, will be paid, but the surplus and capital stock have vanished under the mismanagement of the officers. The bank was in trouble two years ago. No funds of the City Treasurer were in this bank, having recently been withdrawn on the new City Treasurer taking possession. This withdrawal probably hastened the suspension of the bank. During the investigation of the Committee of Council it was discovered that the bank building had been transferred to one of the sureties within 60 days, and the transfer is believed to be frandulent.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE PRINCE OF WALES STILL IMPROVING.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871. The progress of the Prince of Wales toward recovery is in all respects satisfactory. The Queen will remain at Windsor during the holidays, instead of going to Osborne, as was at first proposed. The Dake of Edinburgh, who left last week as soon as the Prince was declared out of danger, will return to Sandringham on Sat-

FRANCE.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES SEATED IT THE ASSEMBLY. PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871. The Duke d'Aunale and Prince de Joinville

took their seats in the National Assembly to-day. They sat in the center of the members of the Right. Their appearance created no sensation in the body. A bill bas een introduced in the Assembly providing for the release of the Communist prisoners who held no rank.

The prisoners Billioray, Rastoul, and Henri Rochefort, now undergoing confinement in Fort Bryard, in pursuance of the sentence of the court-martial, are suck in the infirmary at that fortification. The French Government refuses to sell the crown-je sels to private persons.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY CASE.

A special dispatch to The Echo from Berlin says that Minister Bancroft yesterday delivered to the ship between Great Britain and the United States, the to the North-Western boundary question.

HOSPITALITIES TO PROMINENT PRUSSIANS.

Sr. Pletersberg, Tacaday, Dec. 19, 18-1.

A number of distinguished Prussians who have been visiting this city were te-lay escorted to the compliment to their guests, were dresed in full Prouniform. The Russian Academy of Sciences has elected Geff, von Moltke an honorary member.

THE FLORIDA AT SEA. SHE LEAVES ST. THOMAS UNDER CONVOY OF AN AMERICAN GUNBOAT.

Sr. Thomas, Pec. 14.—The steamship Florida left this port to-lay under the convoy of the U.S. gunboat Shawmut, Capt. Petter. The Spanish frigate, which has so len; blockaded the Fiorida, made no attempt to interfere with her departure.

celved in the Summer of last year, at the port of New York, a cargo of munitlens of war, including four cannon and a quantity of provisions and lumber. The vessel

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RESIGNATION OF THE ONTARIO MINISTRY. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 19 .- On the opening of the House to-day, after some routine business, the Astorney-General stated that his Government, after adverse votes, could no longer expect to carry on the Government success fully, and that they had placed their resignations in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had accepted the s me. They only held office until their successors were appointed. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

FOREIGN NOTES. Mr. Grieve, M. P. for Greenock, Scotland,

thinks that Sir Charles Dilke, to be consistent, should relinquish his title. The court-martial engaged in the trial of the assassins of M. Chaudey, a writer in the Paris Siècle,

has delivered judgment. Preau de Wedel is conductate to death, Berthier Sopteur to ten years' hard laner, Fe-let to ten years' and Beun to two years' imprisonment. The opposition in the French Assembly to the removal of the scat of Government to Paris are are in a great measure, to be occasioned by the united off a of the Legitimists and the Orientists. It seems likely that many of the party divisions now existing wai be crased, and that, in the end, there will be only three parties in the Assembly—the Moderate and Extreme Opposition on the Left, and the supporters of the Government on the Right.

According to the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitang, the recently reported illness of Prince Bismarck was a pretext on his part to enable him to avoid taking was a pretext on his part to camble him to avoid taking part in the discussions in the Rel-hatag on the bill to punish the ecclesiastics who had made an abuse of their preaching in the pulpit. He desired to leave the weight of the debate to M. de Lutz, the author of the measure. Thence his indisposition, which is quite diplomatic. He is said to have replied to his medical man, who wished to see him, "No! I am too ill to receive you."

The promoters of the recent meeting at Bolton, England, have issued a petition to the Home Secretary, which has received many signatures. The petition after detailing the circumstances attending the meeting, the riotous attack by so-called loyalists, and the indiffer the riotous attack by so-called loyalists, and the infillicrence of the borough magistrates—who were only a few yards away while the mob, for three-quarters of an hour, was sacking the building—prays that an inquiry may be made into the conduct of the magistrates. A great deal of indignation is felt in the town, that, while the police were strong enough to disperse the mob in a few minutes, they were held back by the magistrates' orders.

On the 2d inst., in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice replied to a question respecting the arrest and expulsion of some working mon. They referred the House to the meetings of working men a ferred the House to the meetings of working men at which inflammatory speeches had been delivered manifesting hostility to the State, and advocating the cause of the Paris Commune. The investigation made showed that the mombers of the Working Men's Union in Peath were connected with the International Society and Paris Commune, and sought to bring about the overthrow of the existing form of Government in Hungary by inducing the military to break their caths of allegance, and by occupying open citadels. The House took the roply of the Government into consideration.

Chief-Juntice Six A. Cockburn has written a

Chief-Justice Sir A. Cockbarn has written a vigorous letter to the Prime Minister and Lord Chan-cellor of Great Britain protesting against the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a Puisne Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas on the ground that the elevation is to be immediately followed by the transfer of the late Attorney-General to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Lord Chief-Justice points out that, by an act of last session of Parliament, the choice of members of the Committee was restricted to those who were, or had been, Judges of the Sugerior Courts of Westminster and to certain other Judges, and he spritends that the spirit of the law was broken when a lawyer was sent to the Common Pleas for the express purpose of making him technically clistic for the other appointment. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hatherly reserve their defense for the car of Parliament. ERIE'S DOWNFALL.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD COMPROMISE. CHEME OF THE ERIE ROBBER TO ENTANGLE BOSTON BANKERS IN HIS SCANDALOUS TRANS-

ACTIONS WITH MISS MANSFIELD-VERY LIKE A BLACKMAILING OPERATION.

The rumors of a settlement of the claims of Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield against James Flak, jr., by the payment to her of the notes which she holds against the facetions and fickle Controller of the Eric Railway, and the discontinuance of the present criminal proceedings against him, were found on inquiry at the Opera-House yesterday to be not strictly true. The facts are given in full below. They were obtained last night at the Erie offices and Opera-House, where certain employes of the Eric Rallway, deep in the confidence of Fisk, jr., were boasting of the trick by which their master had obtained a postponement of the case for "three weeks of grace," and the subtle manuer in which he has used certain bankers from Boston, whom he jocosely designates as Bold Robert Macaire and Jacques Strop."

The famous or infamous letters which Peter B. Sweeny or Receiver Tuttle are in possession, but of which Miss Mansfield and a New-York paper claim to have certified copies, implicate these Boston bankers, all of whom are aithy and well known, in the "Black Friday" financial complications, and also in social difficulties which, if The names of these bankers could not be learned at the he tells "the joke on them," as "Boid Robert Macaire and Jacques Strop," but that they reside at the "Hub" here is no doubt, and, it is asserted, are widely known o commercial and social circles there. Their connection with Jay Gould, Fisk, jr., and their Lidy friends, if revealed, will astonish all staid and steady New-Eugland. When the case was announced in THE TRIBUNE as set lown peremptorily for Saturday last, these bankers, feartory to the lady if not to the bankers. But it was not fused to accede to. Finally it was agreed that if the ease before Justice Bixby was postponed, the claims would be settled as previously arranged. In compliance with this orrangement, it is supposed, Miss Mausfield failed to appear on Saturday at Yorkville, and the case went over for three weeks. Fisk, jr., prides himself on this extension of time as a capital ruse de queere, and prides himself on the admirable use to which he has put his Bacton victims.

had "three weeks' grace" in which to settle, returned to the "Hath," having committed themselves in writing a note to Miss Mansfield, saving that the settlement would be carried out at once. This latter story of a note having been sent is another of Fisk's stories, and probably untrue, as Boston bankers, unlike Boston ex-peddlers, do not indiscreetly commit themselves at the slightest provocation to paper and ink. The postponement in Judge under these exposures of how he was tricked and the In the event of the infunction of Judge Pratt being dis solved by Judee Brady, pending these negotiations and the postponement at Yorkville, the letters of Fisk, jr., which recount the financial tricks and social regueries of "Bold Robert Macaire and Jacques Strop," will be pub-

ANTI-ERIE COMBINATIONS.

THE AMERICAN STOCKHOLDERS ORGANIZED-THE ROBBERS TO BE ATTACKED FROM THREE DIFFERENT POINTS-A LAST LEFFORT TO PREAK THE CORRUPT RING.

There are now three distinct organizations for the avowed purpose of securing a change in the management of the Eric Railroad-viz., the Heath and Sickles combination, and the Anti-Ring American stockholders. THIBUNE readers are already familiar with the first-named, THE THIBUNE having published all that is definitively known concerning the second. We give today a history of the third, or the distinctively American,

During the past three years several attempts have been made to oust the present managers of the Eric Road. stock from \$25,000,000 to \$58,000,000, the stock being issued in the names of brokers identified with their interests. The bulk of this stock is still registered to a great extent pany. It has never been transferred to the rightful own for the use of their friends. When stock is left to be transferred it is placed in the hands of the managers of the road, and the holds of the stock is not furnished a certificate or even a receipt until the next day or the second day. This makes it necessary for the holder of stock to trust to the honesty of the management or the efficiency of the laws of the State to recover his property in case of its seizure. When the representatives of the Euglish holders, Messrs, Heath and Raphael, attempted to transfer some 60.003 shares, two years ago, the managers of the road, with the assistance of a State court, seized the stock, and to recover it has been the subject of expensive litigation. This action has frightened other stock-holders. They have been afraid to transfer their stock from want of confidence in the officers of the road. Hence the parties in power have kept the road in their centrol by voting on this stock as it stands on their books in the names of their friendly For instance, a man holding 100 shares of stock in the name of these brokers fears to have it transferred to his own name, and consequently these brokers are enabled to vote upon it at every election. The present organization of American stockholders was originated some two years ago by a large number of stockholders opposed to the present management, and has continued to this time with varying success. Recently the organization has shown signs of increased vitality, and are pushing their work with confident andicipation of early success. A meeting was lately held at Delmonleo's, which was well attended, representing a large amount of stock, and was entirely unanimous in its action. A committee was appointed to confer with such holders of the Eric Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the road, This Committee consists of W. B. Cerk, for the firm of Clerk & Butler, 25 Broad-st.) Reuben Manley, (of the firm of Reuben Manley & Co., 51 Broad-way) and A. D. Williams, (of A. D. Williams & Co., 40 Wall-st.) Mr. Clerk is President of the New-York Stock Exchange, and Mesers. Manley and Williams are governors of the same, and one result of the movement will be to assure stockholders, who have baught stock through the Stock Exchange, that the Exchange sympathizes with them in their cubarrassments, and will doubtless lend its influence for their releif.

As tated yesterday, the response to the call of the Committee has been much larger than was anticipated, and the territory represented is constantly widening as at Delmonico's, which was well attended, representing a

their releif.

As tated yesterday, the response to the call of the Committee has been much larger than was anticipated, and the territory represented is constantly widening as the advertisement is extended. No charge or tax of any kind will be made by this Committee to stockholders, and it is eminently desirable that every owner of stock who is opposed to the present management should confer with the Committee. While it would not be prudent to make known all the plans of the Committee, it is safe to say that an effort will be made at the coming session of the General Assembly to repeal the "Classification net," and, in the case of those roads whose directors have classified, that their terms of office shall all expire in six months from the date of repeal, and a new election be held by order of and under the impection of the State officers, and some safeguard be thrown by legislative enactment around the act of transferring stock.

While this combination is entirely distinct from the others, the fact that Mr. John Swam, who represents the English holders of the Heath and Raphael party, was present at the recent meeting of the committee, and concurred in its action, indicates that the forces of the two parties could readily be combined if such action should become necessary for the consummation of the desired object.

ANOTHER LEGAL DEFEAT. GOULD'S CLAIM TO PART OF THE HEATH-RAPHAEL STOCK SET ASIDE.

In the suit of the Eric Railway and others aguinst Heath and Raphael, now pending in the U.S. Circuit Court, a petition was lately filed on behalf of Jay Gould, claiming the ownership of 12,735 shares out of the 50,056 shares in litigation, and asking that these held by Gould, be delivered to him, and that in the mean time the delivery of such shares and certificates to

Heath and Raphael, or any other person, to the extent claimed by the petitioner, be suspended until the title of the petitioner thereto should be adjudged by the Court. Judge Blatchford denied this petition, yesterday, in a ecision wherein, after reviewing the case and referring to the fact that a large number of shares have been

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- A meeting of the Erie Railway Stockholders' Protection Society was held to-day. Mr. Raphael presided, and in the course of some remarks said the present Eric organization cannot long survive the fall of the twin monster, the Tammany Ring. An avowed object of the Republican Legislature of New-York is, he said, to break up the present management of the Eric Railroad. Mr. Raphael warned the share-holders against making any compromise whatever with Fisk and Gould.

ERIE MORTGAGES - ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In all your attacks upon the Eric Ring I have seen no exposure of the overwhelming ras-W. Thompson, in behalf of the preferred stockholders, has been fighting. As I am informed, our provision of that morteage was, that in case default should at any time be made in the payment of the interest, or any pertion of the principal secured to be paid by that mortgage, the whole sum should become due and payable, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession of the road without the ceremony of foreci. Aug. This summary proceeding would, of course, cut off all the common and preferred stock, and there is no doubt that Fisk, Gould, Tweed & Co. Intended thus enting off all the stock, so that they, as concers of the bonds, might own the road. Such a riganite robbery could have been easily consummated a few troubles are, when the Ring held full sway, but I doubt whether it can be now. It would be interesting for the Bar Association to find out what lawer prestituted himself to draft such a swinding mortgage. D. D. Field could hardly get an opinion from Judge Cartis instifying such conduct.

\*\*Xee-Fork\*\*, Dec. 10, 1871.\*\*

\*\*MENTICO\*\*\* W. Thompson, in behalf of the preferred stockholders,

TWO MORE STATES IN REBELLION-AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE DISCUSSED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 11, via HAVANA, Dec. 19. -Anarchy continues throughout Mexico, and the com-Wherever a party attains power, they act in a despatie manner. The attitude of Gen. Diaz's army against the Pederalists is unchanged. A column of the adherents of Diaz is marching on Orizaba, and adherents of Diaz is marching on Orleans,
Gen. Alatorre's men are joining Diaz.
It is reported there is discord between Gens. Alatorre
and Rocha and between both of them and the Government. The Jurists are alarmed, and it is supposed the
Government cannot outlies the present month. An
American protectorate is seriously discussed. The road
lextween the capital and Vera Cruz is in the hands of the
Juntists. Foreigners consider the only alvation for the Justists. Foreigners consider the only livation for country will be in placing it under the American flag.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

PREVIOUS MISMANAGEMENT-A REFORM PROM-ISED BY THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

The work of improving the public markets inted by Controller Green to the position of Mark the atmosphere in West and Washington-sts. A system pay money to prevent the revoking of their licenses. The law empowers the Controller to revoke licenses for cause, but numerous cases have occurred where persons have been summarily requested to vacate their stalls, and place them in charge of others, no reason being assigned for the net. Several months ago a Washington Market hatcher, on reaching his stall one morning, found it in the possession of another man, who was armed with a permit, and who referred him to Controller Connoily for further information. The Controller told him that he had been charged with giving light weight, and that he must either pay \$700 or relinquish the stand. The batcher was obliged to pay the amount in order to retain his stall. A man who kept a stand in Clinton Market was appointed an insector of Election, and made every effort to prevent illical voting. On election day he was informed by market officials that he would suffer for his action, and his license was revoked soon afterward without cause, and his efforts to regain possession have proved unavailing.

Col. De Voe reinstated on Tucaday a person who had been mainstly deprived of his stall. The number of market officers who have been paid by the city without remering service has been reduced already by Controller Green, and a further reduction will be made by the new Superintendent. It is estimated that full three-fourths of the efficials appointed under Controller Connoily were unnecessary. Of six eierks appointed for one market, only one performed any work, and the collectors were on duty only about two hours in a week. Of the cipht sweepers who received pay for work at Jefferson Market, only one actually performed the labor, which occupied about three hours daily. A large number of persons were paid for carrying naws garbage, yet the markets have been notoriously filtly, and the work can be performed satisfactorily by a function of the different markets and the situation of the cestion of the different markets and the situation of the

work can be performed satisfactorily by a much smaller force.

Col. De Voe is preparing maps, which will show the position of the different markets and the situation of the state of the proprietors and the rent paid to the city, and he intends to rearrange the prices according to eligibility, and believes that in this manner, and by removing shecurists, he can make the markets return an increased revenue to the city. He says that he has not yet obtained the law on the subject, but if he is permitted to do so, he will take measures to remove the booths that obstruct the shlowalks. He -ays that he intends to do all he his power to make the markets cleaner and healther places for the people to visit, and to remove trackstets from the stalls. He has been assured by many stall-owners that they will willingly pay more rent for their stands if the regulations for the market are carried out, and a new system carried into effect.

Мемрия, Tenn., Dec. 19.-Last night a man was seen lurking around the building at Union City, in which the express robbers are confined. On being ap-proached by policeman Kline, he started to run, and was pursued by the officer. The pursued turned and fired, instantly killing the officer. The depot watchman joined

instantly killing the officer. The depot wafchman joined in the chase, and was shot in the shoulder. The murderer was subsequently captured, iroued and placed under guard.

Before daylight this morning about 30 disguised mean overpowered the guard, killed Levi Farrington, an express robber, and took the nurderer away. The bedy of the latter was found after daylight hanging to a tree. His name was Toler, from Kentucky. It is supposed he was connected with the express robbers, and was there to aid thom in escaping.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

is dead.

... The press of Portugal show much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workness to the United States, and recommend remedial measures. ....Allen & Co's shoody-will, in Wakefield, Mass., as destroted by fee on Monlay night. It was insured for \$13,000, hieli probably corers the loss.

The Sultan and the Rhedive of Egypt have re-fused to purchase the Sec 1 Canst, and M. de Lesseja is now applying to other Governments to effect a sale.

. Hathaway & Simpson's block, in Deposit, N. as barned yesterler. The buildings in the ricinity were saved by tertions of the citasons. Less catimated at \$20,000. 

mailtar control.

The number of the students in the College of Meta has diminable from NO to 3 persons since the German compation of the city; and in the College at takings the number has been reduced from 400 to 60, of shom at are Germana. from 600 to 60, of about at are Germana.

An express train from Boston ran off the track restorder morning, between Newport and Rust Newport, Ma., leaving only the Pullman car on the track. A train was sent from Bangor to their assistance. No one on the track. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GRAND JURY THREATENING THE DIS-HONEST TAX-PAYERS.

The announcement, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the Grand Jury were reported to be engaged in examining into the alleged frauds in the Tax Commissioners' Office created a protound sensation. Many persons for whom the unknown has the greatest terror were made painfully nervous by the brief statement of the rumor: while many more, suspecting wrong-doing on the part of their neighbors, started reports that prominent merchants and property-owners had already been indicted. It was stated that the frands were committed in the most flagrant manner, and that testimony was to be had in plenty and witnesses in troops. Rumor also had it, according to an afternoon paper, "that prominent gentlemen who were conspicuous in whitewashing the late Controller have been exempt from personal taxation, and have been indirectly engaged in defrauding the city. It was asserted by parties who claim to know that the Grand Jury made an order for the Personal Tax Book, which has heretofore been held sacred, and that it was produced before the bedy, causing some considerable lexeitement." Much of

which such stories receive in the course of circul

Nathaniel Sands of the Tax Commissioner's office called at The Tribure office yesterday to deny that any investigation was going on in his department, and claimed that the report referred to the investigation into the office of the Commissioner of Assessments, which Green. The reporter of THE TRIBUNE obtained the statements published from responsible sources, and has no doubt of the truth of the statement, though until the jury choose to divulge their operations no one can be positive of the precise nature, extent, or results of the Controller Green was not made by his or-der or under his direction. It was understood that the article in The Times, which was sent to THE TRIBUNE in printed form but crowded out by advertisements, was compiled by a gentleman wholly disconnected with the Finance Department, and Mr. Green knew nothing of any intention to publish it. It is a startling exposure, but has no bearing whatever on the subject of the Grand ential property-owners escape and poor ones are taxed all the more heavily. It is perhaps just to Mr. Sands to say that subsequent to his visit, during which he called attention to the investigation into Mr. Starkweather's department, he sent a gentieman from his office to di-claim any intention of charging frauds in that depart

KEYSER ACCUSING TWEED.

A TRIBUNE reporter was informed, yesterday, on good authority, that Mr. Keyser had announced his willingness to testify before the Grand Jury as to frauds committed by Mr. Tweed other than those already accused Mr. Tweed directly of having obtained money an affidavit, embodying the particulars of the transactions, was drawn up yesterday, so that it might be submitted to the Grand Jury. Another affidavit, it is said, was also drawn up, and skened by a lady sequented with the transactions, and it was declared that the so two affidavits would enable the Grand Jury to find another indictment against Mr. Tweed.

TWEED SELLING HIS PROPERTY. There were filed, yesterday, in the County

Clerk's office at Albany, the affidavits of Wheeler H. Peekham and John A. Stouchtenburgh, setting forth that Wm. M. Tweed has been disposing of his property stables on Thirty-ninth-st., his yacht, his residence at Fifth-we, and Forty-third-st., etc., for prices much below the r real value, for the purpose of evading the integrand ment to be rendered in the action brought against him by the people. No new action, however, was proposed.

It was expected that the resignation of James M. Sweeny as Clerk of the Superior Court, retion as Deputy Chamberlain. Yesterday a TRIBUNE reto the question, "Has Mr. James M. Sweeny resigned !" answered, "There are no vacancles in this Department." Mr. Bradley's answer is probably explained by Con-troller Green's order that all moneys received by the City Chamberlain should be accounted for to the Controller, and that the employes of the Chamberlain's office should be paid through the Controller's office. Mr Sweeny as Deputy Chamberlain was paid by the Chamberlain from the receipts of his office, and Mr. Green's order therefore dismissed him, so that a resignation was not needed, nor was any vacancy created, a Deputy Chamberlain not being legally provided for.

NO MORE ARRESTS.

The sealed package sent in by the Grand Jury to the Court of General Sessions on Monday afternoon was supposed to contain in lietments of prominent citizens, whose arrests were expected yesterday. arrests were made, however, and when Sheriff Brennan le't his office, at 4 o'clock, he announced that he had no received any warrants, and that no further arrests would be made during the day by his officers. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Grand Jury adjourned until Friday

the atternoon the Grand Jury adjourned until Friday morning, having presented no indictments during the day.

The counsel for the people in the suits against Tweed and Connolly have received official notice of the reduction of Mr. Connolly's ball, but the Sheriff having as yet received no official order in the matter, Mr. Connolly has had no opportunity of offering bondsmen.

THE REMOVAL OF TWEED AND HALL DE MANDED.

The Committee of Seventy unanimously adopted the following resolutions last night:

adopted the following resolutions last night:

Resolved. That this Committee has not changed its views, heretofore expressed, concerning the necessity of the immediate resignation or speedy removal of A. Onkey Hall and William M. Tweed from the offices which they have disgraced and still hold. That this Committee has not, either directly or indirectly, entered into or sanctioned any compromise, arrangement, or understanding whatever, whereby these men should be retained or tolerated in office for any length of time, however short.

Resolved. That, in the judgment of this Committee, the public character and interests of the City and State of New-York urgently demand that the seats of the present incumbants of the office of Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of said city be vacated without delay.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions, and of the resolutions passed on the zeth day of November, 1871, duly authenticated by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee, be transmitted to the Senators and Members of Assembly receptly elected from this city to promote the cause of thaneful and municipal reform, and that they are kereby requested to give effect to said resolutions by appropriate legislation.

The Committee also took measures to furnish members of the Legislature with the necessary proofs of the frauds committed and consived at by the four leaders of the Tammany Ring.

THE ESCAPED VOUCHER THIEVES. John C. Heenan, the ex-pugilist, Edward

implicated in the stealing of the vouchers from the Controller's Office, and fearing that indictments might found against them, have all left the city. Soon after the voucher theft it was whispered that Cook had been instrumental in executing the robbery, and that Dumphy, one of Cook's intimates, had aided him by forcing open the door of the Controller's Office. Dumphy forcing open the door of the Controller's Office. Damphy is an expert villain, and has twice been convicted of crimes. For larceny from the person he served two years in the State Prison, and for burgfary heafterwind served two years and six months in the same institution. He was an active Tammany repeater, and was well known in the Eighth Ward, whence on election day he used to take his repeaters to other Wards.

JUDGE BEDFOBD'S \$5,500-AN EXPLANATION. Judge Bedford, in an official letter, freely admits the truth of the charge in The Times of yesterday, that there was a claim of \$5,000 audited by the Board of Audit and awarded to him for legal services while Assistant District-Attorney, in the years 1965 to 1968. He then ex-District-Attorney, in the years 1885 to 1888. He then explains that the Logislature awarded a similar sum for similar services to Robert C. Hutchings, who was the other Assistant District-Attorney at that time, and that, believing himself equally entitled to an increase of salary for past herevices, he accepted the warrant for 55.50, obtained for him by Mr. Hutchings and District-Attorney Hall. This he regards as "a logal and legitimate payment, paid in a lawful and honors' manner," and he further says:
Yeelag is my own heart and conscience that in this transcollen I is no seems or manner accel franklendty, I desire that the Grand Jury at once this investigate this matter without fear or favir, believing that if they will do so, my honor will be promptly and specifly vindicated.